

HOW TO GET RID OF MITES

In the warm weather there are frequent enquiries as to why hens stop laying. In some cases the hens have laid very well all winter, but suddenly the egg yield begins to fall off and sometimes ceases entirely.

It is needless to expect a flock to lay equally well at all times. A flock that has laid heavily during the winter will generally slow up towards the middle of the summer and when they begin to moult, but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without any apparent reason, suspect mites.

Of all the many varieties of mites that infest fowl the Red Mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the chicken mite they are not as a rule found on the feet, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary louse is. These pests breed very rapidly especially during the hot weather, usually in cracks containing dirt or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in colour as is popularly supposed, but gray; it is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs. The cast skins may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without eating animal food, the first food of the young probably being dirt or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark dry houses, and have been found to enter in houses the following season after the fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at night but are sometimes found on laying hens and they frequently drive poultry from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle-like jaws and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests or other parts of the house. They will bite man or other mammals causing severe irritation, but they never remain on them for any length of time.

If the fowl are kept doing well and on examination no mites are found they should be, a sharp look-out should be kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl or running along the perches in the dark time examine the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls closely, or lift the roosts and examine the places where they come in contact with the supports. If mites are found to be present the first step in banishing them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and old nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it. Then if you are so fortunate,

It is situated that you have water pressure at your command, turn on the hose with as much pressure as you can get, forcing the water into every crack; it is the case on most farms you cannot use this method, it is advisable to scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom but in any case they should be thoroughly sprayed or painted with a good strong disinfectant. In a few days, to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. The disinfectant may be applied with a hand-spray pump or if such is not available, a brush will do, but in the latter case the disinfectant should be used freely and every crack disinfected.

Fresh air and sunlight are wanted. All disinfectants and combined with cleanliness are preservatives against most of the ills of the poultry yard.

One of the very best disinfectants to use against mites is made as follows: Dissolve one pound and a half of concentrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. It will be necessary to do this two or three hours before it is required as the lye will be cold when used. Put three-quarters of raw linseed oil into a five-gallon cask, and pour in the lye, allow stirring, meanwhile, keep on pouring until a smooth liquid soup is produced, then gradually add two gallons of either crude carbolic acid or commercial creosote stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is a clear dark brown. The two or three table-spoons of the mixture to a gallon of water.

The foregoing is offered as a most effective remedy against mites; but those who regard the preparation of the mixture is too much work, may use a good strong solution of "Zeno-leum" or any other creosole preparation.

Ordinary coal oil will kill mites but as it evaporates quickly the effect is not so lasting. An excellent "mixture" to apply to the roosts and crevices of the roosts, consists of one part creosole to three or four parts of oil.

From after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roosts and walls should be disinfected, at regular intervals throughout the summer either with the formalinized "mixture" or with coal oil. This will go far to keep the pests in check and if they do break through as a check and if they do break through or animal house cleaning described above put into effect as soon as possible.

To facilitate the ease with which the house cleaning may be done all fixtures such as roosts or nest boxes should be made movable. If they are stationary at present advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to change them. It will be time well spent.

A decided economy in fuel consumption is effected by using nickelled steel in

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Range oven. It attracts and holds the heat far better than most oven materials. See the McClary dealer.

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THE CALL TO ARMS

Mobilizing a Monster Army When War Is Declared.

HOW IT IS DONE IN GERMANY.

Rapidly With Which the Reserve Troops are Mobilized and Equipped For Action—Concentrating the Troops at the Seat of War.

Putting a modern army like that of Germany in the field involves two accurate processes, mobilization and concentration. Mobilization consists not only in fitting out the men already with the colors, or the standing army, but more particularly of outfitting and equipping the additional men that are necessary to bring the standing army to the strength which is usually specified, about twice its peace strength.

The details of mobilization are very simple. Every reservist or landwehr man has a soldier's pocketbook containing explicit instructions as to what he has to do when called to the colors. He is moreover provided in doing it at his own individual man, but it is usually spread by rumor or by the press and anticipated in execution.

The young clerk, artisan, student or teacher drops his vocation and betakes himself by a prescribed route to the depot where he is furnished a brand new uniform and set of equipments. Here he obtains a house and begins to renew his military acquaintance and to linger with his civilian friends, his parents, brothers or sweethearts, if any of them have followed or joined him there. As a reservist or landwehr man is not likely to have a wife.

The next step is the concentration. The assembly is sounded, the roll called, the last time that ground for many a loyal name—the battalion is formed. It breaks into column and, following the lead of the sergeant of some foreign company or "The Girl I Left Behind Me" escorted by throngs of youths and maidens, cheer and armed with voice, guns and handkerchiefs from foreign windows and houses, throngs impressively—aye, how impressively to any man a heavy hearted soldier—follow the colors or city to the military station.

A few minutes for parting words, embraces, and the minutemen's bedies. In perhaps twenty minutes more it is completed, the interval between the first and the last of the train, the train, is off, it is off to fight.

The train is regularly and the whole field army is under way or at its destination. The unit of embarkation is what one station will draw, which, expressed in infantry, is about a thousand men. The distance between trains that is necessary to safety and efficiency may be taken as ten minutes.

Under favorable conditions trains follow one another at this interval, with only necessary halts for refreshment and rest or exercise. The officers and some of the men ride in passenger coaches. The rest have to put up with improvised seats in freight cars—board benches built across the cars without rails.

Both the point of embarkation and the point of concentration are of great importance. The former is a safe distance within one's own territory and protected by troops which in peace time are as well as in war as the frontier in full war strength. These are called covering troops.

At the end of the railway journey comes the disembarkation. If this does not take place as fast as the train arrives, it is not likely that when they follow one another at intervals of ten minutes—thousands may be landed in calculating the number of trains to be dispatched per line of railroad per day, or the rate of concentration.

On departing the troops, or many of them, are stiff and sore from long cramping on a hard seat and in poor condition for marching. So only after a rest are they moved by short marches into the zone of concentration. It is apparent from these general considerations that the railroads are factors of capital importance in seeking the advantage of the initiative, of determining the general course of operations for the money as well as for oneself. To secure and to keep this advantage both in strategy and in tactics has long been a first principle of good generalship—Major John Bignold, R. E. & A. Retired, in Century.

Just What He Wanted.
Mr. Simpson—Will you be mine, darling? Miss Stronquist—You must first ask your cousin, Harold. Mr. Simpson—But I don't want to do it. I am extremely nervous and, so you see, I can't ask my own sister. Miss Stronquist—Then I'll be yours, Harold. Never mind about papa—my sister's.

Land of a Camel.
A camel is a most interesting animal. It is said that it can walk on sand without sinking in. It is also said that it can live for a long time without water. It is also said that it can live for a long time without food. It is also said that it can live for a long time without sleep. It is also said that it can live for a long time without anything else.

Wisdom of the Babe.
"What do you suppose makes that baby cry so awfully loud?" "Well, he's just as tired as I am of hearing you know." —Boards Trade.

Thinking of a Day to be Remembered.
"I think of a day to be remembered long."

Opinion of an Actress.
Miss Mary Barry at a reception once said to her admirers: "I am a very good actress, but I am not a very good actress."

Responsibilities.
"What are a diplomat's responsibilities?" "The diplomat's responsibilities are to be a diplomat."

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CONQUEST OF THE EARTH.

Man's Battle For Fruitful Fields.

Against Nature's Barriers.
Nature has set up four great barriers to man's conquest of the earth—mountains, forests, deserts, rivers. The first he conquers by building railways through them for his railways. The second he has, most unwisely, largely cleared away altogether. The third he is beginning to treat like the forests. The fourth he is striving to suit his purposes and to regulate their flow as well.

Man has overcome all boundaries. He cuts through mountains to remove the barriers between the seas.

He has deserts into fertile lands, telegraph lines, irrigation engineers. The Great American desert marked upon the atlases of our fathers has ceased to exist. The vast desert of northwestern Canada has become a prairie of waving wheat.

The Landes of Gascony are now much more than half covered with pine trees. Over 22,000 square miles of the Algerian desert has been made fruitful by irrigation works. The Australian desert is rapidly being irrigated and turned into grazing land. Almost 70,000 square miles of desert in the United States have been reclaimed. Operations are now in progress for reclaiming 10,000 square miles of the deserts of Egypt and Euphrates, and more than 4,000 square miles of the Gobi desert in the north of China.

The Blue and the White Nile are being transformed into cotton plantations. This man by obliterating natural barriers improving upon nature—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

STARTING A LIBRARY.

A Selection of Ten Books That Might Serve as a Basis.
Laura Spencer Porter, seeking to show how the ordinary person can begin founding a personal library, makes this suggestion as to ten good books to begin with.

"For those who are beginning a library and have little money to spend I would suggest that there be bought, at one book each of ten great authors. It need not matter who the authors are so long as they stand high and their books are well known and useful. Let us take, for example, the following list: Emerson, Eliot, Browne, Lincoln, Carlyle, Dickens, Thackeray, Lowell, Shakespeare, Keats, and a selection of ten of the books of these ten writers or to take in the same order: Emerson's 'Essays', Browne's 'Jude the Obscure', Shakespeare's 'Hamlet', Carlyle's 'Past and Present', Dickens's 'David Copperfield', Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair', Lowell's 'Among My Books', Shakespeare's 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', Keats's 'Odes' and 'Sonnets'."

"How have you been looking for me?" "I have been looking for you in every style, treatment, let me see you for a time. Read them!" —Woman's House Companion.

Burial of Sir John Moore.
The death of Sir John Moore at Corunna is probably the best remembered fact in all the chequered history of the peninsular war, for a most recent. There are poets, like Shakespeare, whose words have been the source of the highest reputation of the few. Thomas Wolfe, who died young, is a poet, whose words have been the source of the highest reputation of the few.

What's in a Name.
How we like to baptize ourselves with names. Take, for example, the case of the muskrat, an animal of most clean feeding habits, whose flesh is sweet, tender and of delicate flavor. In the winter months muskrats must be in considerable demand in the markets of the middle Atlantic states, but it sells best as "marsh rabbit" or "water squirrel." So too, the students of the old Latin lands in Paris when they expressed a mild doubt of the possibility of rabbit pie at so high a price were reassured by the suggestion that it might be the "rabbit of the woods." —Tootsie's Companion.

Breaking the News.
"She won't be able to see you tonight, Mr. Jones," said her little brother, "she's had a terrible accident."

"What?" "What happened?" "All her hair got burned off."

"Good heavens! Was she burned?" "Yes, she was! There. She don't know what it is!" —Lippincott's.

Opinion of an Actress.
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Announcement!

I wish to announce to the Public that I have purchased the Meat Market formerly owned by L. P. Williams and after remodeling and repainting have opened on the

CLARESHOLM MEAT MARKET
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I am buying and selling for Cash and thus giving you the benefit of a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS.

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GET OUR PRICES

THE REVIEW
"Printers of Quality"

"MADE-IN-CANADA" MASQUERADERS

Some Unscrupulous Importers Using "Made-in-Canada" Signs Dishonestly

A well-known Canadian manufacturing firm in a big advertisement in the day called attention to some current deceptions which are practiced in connection with the "Made-in-Canada" slogan. When the "Made-in-Canada" movement was launched so effectively last fall a great many importers and agents handling foreign goods made a frantic endeavor to elude the "Made-in-Canada" hand. Some have succeeded in retaining their position fairly well but the Canadian consumer should be so to it that they are made to feel and won't under their true colors. It takes more than a roof in Canada to give genuineness to the "Made-in-Canada" claim. It takes Canadian money, Canadian workmen and Canadian brains. Wherever possible Canadian should look for "Made-in-Canada" goods which are the product of factories controlled by Canadian directors whose policies are not dictated by outside interests. Such companies distribute not only their wares but their dividends in Canada.

Be sure that the next "Made-in-Canada" article you buy is really made in Canada, and not merely masquerading under a "Made-in-Canada" label affixed after it crossed the border by some unscrupulous dealer or agent.

ARE THEY ALL DISLOYAL?

Other Dominion Increase Tariff on British Goods

That our tariff against British goods is a contradiction of our loyalty is a most unfair inference. The erecting and maintenance of a protective tariff against the manufactured goods of Great Britain has been in accord with the measure of self-government which has been fully and freely granted to Canada by the British Government; and other self-governing dominions such as New Zealand, Australia, Newfoundland and South Africa have also erected and maintained protective tariffs against the goods of the United Kingdom without remembrance from the Imperial Government. Australia has recently made a similar move in her tariff including the duties on goods coming into that country from the United Kingdom, without such action being considered "particularly objectionable." Moreover, the United Kingdom maintains a high customs tariff on many imports and in giving a preference to the colonies.

There is no denying the fact that Canadian manufacturers cannot pay Canadian wages, Canadian profits, Canadian insurance and Canadian prices for raw material and energy in production a great number of articles with British manufacturers, who pay British wages, British profits and British insurance and Canadian prices for raw material, unless Canadian goods have adequate protection. This is the situation which existed before the war, and the war has not changed it.

About a hundred years ago the Imperial Government abandoned the old colonial policy of concentrating manufacturing in the British Isles and confining the energies of the colonies to the production of raw materials. Those who try to resurrect this policy of surrendering our fiscal autonomy are, curiously enough, the strongest opponents to any suggestion of surrendering our political autonomy.

Surely, if we value the right to make our own laws, we should not throw away the opportunity of making our own goods.

APPROVES "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Manitoba Free Press Favors Giving Preference to Canadian Goods

A few weeks ago the Manitoba "Free Press" had an editorial commenting on an article that appeared in "Industrial Canada," the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which attacked a well-known Canadian political economist for criticizing the "Made-in-Canada" policy. After reviewing the article the "Free Press" said:

"As for the 'Made-in-Canada' movement, no objection need be taken to it, provided it is kept within reasonable bounds. The propriety of giving our own manufacturers the preference, either through bounties or otherwise, need not be disputed, and it is well that the people of Canada should be continually reminded of the importance of buying home-made goods. The 'Made-in-Canada' movement is a good one, and it is well that the people of Canada should be continually reminded of the importance of buying home-made goods. The 'Made-in-Canada' movement is a good one, and it is well that the people of Canada should be continually reminded of the importance of buying home-made goods."

Keep your money in Canada by purchasing goods "Made-in-Canada."

RUCE INVESTMENTS OF AMERICAN CAPITAL

Secretary Times' Annual Compilation Shows Over \$500,000,000 in Aggregate

Unflattering figures dealing with the investment of American capital in Canadian enterprises are given in the Secretary Times' in their annual report. Looking with the investments in industrial enterprises it appears that no single industry has attracted many American investments. United States companies are located in Ontario, although there is a tendency to choose western Canadian locations to a greater extent. At least twelve United States manufacturing or agricultural concerns have branches in the Dominion and a vast number of subsidiaries. In the latter case, the plants are usually imported machinery and equipment. In the case of the international line, a large number of firms manufacturing and supplying various machinery, fittings and parts are also doing business in Canada in a similar way. This United States commercial invasion applies to many lines of services, including oil, oilseed, barrels, blind rollers, buttons, sheet sweepers, corsets, condensed milk, beer, coffee, cereals, confectionery, cigars, clothing, electrical goods, rubber, shoes, scales, sewing machines, stoves, telephones, typewriters, watches, etc., tobacco, etc. This gives an idea of the scope of United States industrial interests in the Dominion.

This great invasion of Canada by American industrial enterprise and industry is due in great measure to the stable fiscal policy which Canada has maintained for nearly a generation. There are some who will dispute this, but a canvass of the managers of the American enterprises that are located branch factories in Canada will convince the most unwavering free trader that the tariff is the main cause of the movement of American plants to Canada. There are other contributing causes, no doubt, but the policy Canada adopted thirty years ago, and which has been maintained by the great majority of the people at intervals ever since is the determining factor, just as it was the most potent factor in the economic industrial development of our neighbors to the south during the past two generations.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE

Did the Budget Weaken It?—Increased Revenue Necessary—Some Figures

Free traders and those who want to lower our tariff oppose the recent increase of five per cent. in the duty levied on British goods entering Canada on the ground that such action is "particularly objectionable in the fact that, instead of favoring, it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada."

The fact is carefully ignored that a measure which increases the general tariff by 7 1/2 per cent. and the British Preference by only five per cent. gives the British manufacturer an advantage of 2 1/2 per cent. greater than that which they enjoyed before the measure was put into effect.

For example, take the case of an article formerly dutiable under the general tariff at thirty per cent. The advantage of the British manufacturer was as follows:

Foreign article paid.....30%
British article paid.....20%

Advantage of British over foreign article.....10%

The new regulations alter the situation as follows:

Foreign article now pays.....37 1/2%
British article now pays.....25%

Advantage of British over foreign article now.....12 1/2%

Our three tariffs—British Preference, Intermediate and General Tariff—are relative, and if the relation is maintained when a general increase is made, it is obvious that those enjoying the lowest tariff receive an advantage over those affected by the higher tariff.

Concern for the manufacturers of the United Kingdom is not the chief motive actuating those who oppose the tariff measure. They see an opportunity to strike another blow against the policy of Protection, which they believe will be a popular blow, because the opposite aspect of the case is emphasized in the military service of our men.

Foreign countries do not support Canadian factories. Why support them? Buy "Made-in-Canada" goods and help Canadian.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA, 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, for the trial of cases, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the Fall of 1915. When the date of the opening of a Court or a sitting is a holiday, such Court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

SECTIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION

Edmonton—Third Tuesday in September.
Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil, Non-Jury Cases Edmonton and Calgary—Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil, Jury Cases Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of All Criminal Cases Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—First Tuesday in October.
Stettin—Third Tuesday in October.
Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.

Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.
Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November.
Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of All Civil Cases Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.
Stettin—Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.
Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.
Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. Owen, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

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They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rub. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is kept in by the pressure in the leg.

GUARANTEED for business, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely shoddy-free. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free!

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or 4 pairs of our 85c value American Cashmere Hosiery,

or 4 pairs of our 50c value American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery

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Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

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